

When he arrived at the next post office he told how he had been held up and the mail pouch cut and rifled. The idea was that the government would pay back the \$3,100 supposed to have been stolen. Uncle Sam's inspectors, however, discovered the fraud, and all of the parties to the conspiracy were convicted.

Frank G. Carpenter

INDIAN TROUBLE.

MARKET LAKE, Idaho, July 30.—A courier has arrived here from the soldiers' camp on Moody's Lake, Idaho, and says as it is now pretty certain that there is no fighting going on in Jackson's Hole, and very little danger of any taking place, the troops will not be pushed by hard marches, and it will be Wednesday or Thursday before the destination is reached.

No authentic reports of a warlike character have been received by the general from the Jackson's Hole country. On the contrary, reliable information has been received that not a single white person has been molested by the Indians. The reported shooting and wounding of Captain Smith, a prospector, by an ambushed Indian has not been verified, and it is doubted whether the shooting was done by Indians. The uncertainty that exists as to the number of the Indians in the Hole country renders it impossible to say whether the troops will be called upon to fight the Indians or protect them. Agent Teter and his Indian police insist that there are not more than half a dozen Fort Hall Indians in the Jackson Hole country.

NEW YORK, July 30.—In speaking of the Bannock Indian trouble President Roosevelt, of the police commissioners, said the worst calamity that could befall an Indian was to allow him to kill game. Speaking from wide experience, he said the Indian's salvation lies in his becoming civilized, and consequently he should be kept from wild sports as much as possible.

Mr. Roosevelt said the Bannock Indians generally were considered a friendly tribe, and not by any means "bad Indians," such as the Sioux and the Arapahoes. They are very brave and will fight like fiends when cornered. According to the commissioner they have a great desire for fame, but the only fame they desire is to be gained by gathering scalps and stealing horses.

Mr. Roosevelt was out in Jackson's Hole in 1891 and mixed a great deal with the Bannocks and Shoshones. He says there has always been more or less friction between the settlers and the Indians over the shooting of elk. The Indians, he says, have the right to kill game under their treaty, but the state law forbids the killing of game, and this is where the trouble begins. The Indians slaughter the game in a wholesale manner. They surround a herd of elk or cattle and kill every one in sight.

Mr. Roosevelt explained that the outlawed bucks are the greatest danger threatening the western settlers. There are young Indians ranging from 18 to 22 years old, whose fathers declare they will not be responsible for their acts. When hunting game they

stretch out in line and use a peculiar whistle to lure the elk within range. They then surround the frightened animal, and after closing in on them butcher them by hundreds.

The commissioner said that game abounds in Idaho. Even as late as his last visit to Jackson's Hole he had seen elk in such tremendous herds that their antlers resembled a forest of pine.

MARKET LAKE, Ida., Aug. 1.—The Indian excitement is spreading. The Sixteenth Infantry may be next to come. Jackson's Hole settlers would like to hang Teter. Col. Randall says the trouble cannot soon be settled.

DENVER, July 31.—A *News* special from Lander, Wyo., says: This has been a quiet day, with an entire absence of the wild tales of last night. Two men came in from Jackson's Hole last night, one of them being the special correspondent of the *New York Herald*. He reported that the Indians had not killed any whites. This was a great relief to many persons here who had friends and relatives living in Jackson's Hole. The Indians tonight are camped near Oregon Butte. The people of Dubois are still keeping a sharp lookout.

It was talked loudly today among the Shoshones that they were starving, and that they would rather die fighting soldiers than starve to death. This is an agreed state of facts among the Bannocks, Utes, Lemhis and Shoshones, and at the proper time the government will be informed that peace can not be secured except by increasing their rations.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The *Record's* correspondent with the troops on the way to Jackson's Hole wires tonight that seven of the twenty-five Jackson's Hole men forming the guard which killed the Bannock Indians who tried to escape while being taken to Marysville for a hearing before the local justice of the peace, have left Jackson's Hole country for Montana, and the others are now anticipating prosecution. The representative of the *Chicago Record* was placed in charge of the Indian scouts today. Several officers who have had considerable dealing with the Indians assert that the difference between the settlers and the Indians must be settled at once, or a border warfare fatal to both Indians and settlers will be inaugurated.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The report of renewed danger to the settlers of the Jackson's Hole region reached the bureau of Indian affairs today in a dispatch from Governor Richards, Wyoming, dated Cheyenne, last night, and asking that the Indians away from the reservations be recalled.

Commissioner Browning immediately telegraphed a response stating that he had issued orders to all the Indian agents in the disturbed region to take prompt steps to secure the return of all Indians away from the reservation. Instructions to this effect have been sent to the following agencies:

Utah and Ouray, Fort Duchesne, Utah; Shoshone, Fort Wasatch, Wyo.; Pine Ridge, S. D., and Lemhi, Idaho.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—A telegram received at the war department today from General Coppinger states that he ordered the Teton range with his command yesterday. The dispatch was forwarded by a courier to Market Lake. The Teton range is 25 miles from Jackson's Hole.

Senator Hamer, of Illinois, and others send the following communication to the *Tribune*:

ST. ANTHONY, Idaho, July 30.—To the editor of the *Tribune*:—With respect to a special dispatch dated at Market Lake, July 26th, and published in your paper of that day, wherein Senator Hamer, of Illinois, M. J. Gray and L. M. Earl, of Salt Lake, and T. R. Hamer, of this place, are reported to have returned from a fishing trip to Jackson's Hole and declaring that every man, woman and child had been murdered, we desire to say that the report must have originated in the diseased brain of your sensational correspondent, and why he should have wired you such a falsehood is beyond our power to imagine.

We did say that Indians had crossed over the old Lemhi trail toward Jackson's Hole, and nothing more.

The dispatch above referred to would have received our earlier attention, but as no mail arrives here on Sunday, we did not receive the *Tribune* containing the false account until Monday evening.

THOMAS HAMER,
M. J. GRAY,
L. M. EARL,
T. R. HAMER.

I thought I would send you a few lines from near the seat of war. As it appears in the papers there is quite an excitement. But there is no such thing up here although troops are going to Jackson's Hole. There have just passed through Rexburg 240 troops, infantry, with ten wagons and a few riding horses; on Sunday last some cavalry troops passed through. They are now about going in to the Hole.

President Ricks came down yesterday and says that he don't believe that the Indians are within thirty or forty miles of the settlers in the Hole. So you see that there is not so much in it as you hear it at a distance. The people here laugh at what they read in the papers. You can see how it is, and therefore publish as near the truth as you can get it, so you will not scare people who have friends up in this country. I also tell you that the man who started this trouble with the Indians is now gone to Montana to get out of the way. He had nothing but what he could carry with him.

THOMAS WINTER.

LANDER, Wyo., Aug. 2.—For the last two weeks the mountains have been alive with Indians. Now they all seem to be in hiding.

Sharp Nose, chief of the Arapahoes, has been interviewed in regard to the Arapahoes leaving the reservation and joining a band of fifty Sioux at the headquarters of the Little Popoagie river. He admitted he knew the Sioux had gone to the place mentioned but it was to meet the Utes and they were to "visit." When asked if he thought it was right for so many Indians to be off their reservations at once, hunting and killing game, he replied: "The reservation is a home for Indians where the white man has no right to come by law, but he does come and pasture his stock there. Now the game is the Indian's meat and he will have it. The white man can make no law that will stop him."

This, from the chief of the Arapahoes, is evidence of their sympathy with the Bannocks on this question.

There were, Wednesday, near the